

Guide
to learn
The
**NATIONAL
LANGUAGE**

MALAY

\$1.00

*GUIDE TO THE STUDY
OF
THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE:*

MALAY

by

H. A. Atan

FOREWORD

This book explains Malay grammar in very simple terms. The explanations given are very easy to follow. Examples of sentences and translations thereof are freely given. It will be a great help to those who are studying or about to study the national language.

H. A. ATAN.

Singapore, December, 1959.

Printed & Published

by:

QALAM

356/358, GEYLANG ROAD,
SINGAPORE 14.

Sound of Vowel "a"

If "a" appears at the beginning or in the middle of a word, the sound is as the first syllable in "argument". If "a" appears at the end of a word, the sound is as the first syllable in *early*. The Malay word *lada* (pepper) is, therefore, pronounced like the English word *larder*.

An exception to this rule is the word "bola" (ball), in which the second syllable "la" has the same sound as the second syllable in the English word "solar," and not as the second syllable in "cobler".

Also, in words like "sa-kali" (once), "sakalian" (all) "sa-belum" (before), "sa-telah" (after), "sa-puloh" (ten), etc, the first syllable "sa" is normally pronounced as the first syllable in "service".

And in words like *kapada* (to), *ka-Singapura* (to Singapore), the first syllable "ka" is normally pronounced as the second syllable in "cooker".

Letter "c"

The letter c has no sound of its own. It has a sound only when it meets h to form **ch**, the sound of which is the same as that produced by **ch** in the English language.

Letter "e"

The letter e always has the same sound as the e in *bed* and not as the e in *let*.

So, the pronunciation of the first syllable in the word *sehat* (healthy) is the same as the pronunciation of the English word *say*, and the pronunciation of the second syllable in the word "joget" (dance) is the same as the pronunciation of the English word *gate*.

Letter "ě"

The letter ě is called *e pěpět* or *e tanda*. It always has the same sound as the English word *err*, or the first syllable in *early*.

So, the pronunciation of the first syllable in the word "běri" (given) is the same as the pronunciation of the second syllable in the English word "labour", and the first syllable in the word *běnchi* (to hate) is pronounced in the same manner as the English word *burn* is pronounced.

Letter "h"

The letter h is lightly pronounced. In words like *tabu* (know), *babu* (shoulder), *tahun* (year),

dabi (forehead), *hari* (day), *mahu* (want), *hujan* (rain), *butan* (jungle), *hitam* (black), etc, the letter h does not have a distinct sound. Sometimes these words are pronounced as if the letter h does not appear in them at all.

Letter "k"

When k appears in the middle of a word, it has a 'hard' sound, and when it appears at the end of a word it has a 'soft' sound.

So, in words like *paksa* (force), *saksi* (witness), *raksaksa* (giant), *maksud* (intention), *pěreksa* (examine, inspect), the k is pronounced forcefully as the k in the English word *make* or the ck in the word *dock*, while in words like *dudok* (sit), *tengok* (look), *nampak* (see), *běndak* (want), *anak* (child), *balek* (return), the k is pronounced softly or gently.

When "i" has "e" sound

When i joins two letters to form a syllable and that syllable appears at the end of a word, it has an e sound.

Examples:—

chinchin (ring)	is pronounced	chinchin
kuching (cat)	„ „	kucheng
ambil (take)	„ „	ambel
pasir (sand)	„ „	paser

When "u" has "o" sound

When **u** joins two letters to form a syllable and this syllable appears at the end of a word, it has an **o** sound.

Examples:—

sěbut (pronounce, mention)	is pronounced	sěbot
tutup (shut)	„ „	tutop
lurus (straight)	„ „	luros
kurus (thin)	„ „	kuros
timun (cucumber)	„ „	timon

Vowel "o"

O always produces a sound similar to the first syllable in *over* and not as the first syllable in *order*.

Letter "r"

When **r** appears at the beginning or in the middle of a word, it is clearly pronounced, but when it appears at the end of a word it is not very clearly pronounced.

So, in words like *rumah* (house), *chari* (look for), *kěrajaan* (government), *ra'ayat* (the people of a

country), *pěrlu* (necessary), etc, **r** is pronounced clearly, while in words like *dapor* (kitchen, cooker), *tidor* (sleep), *lapar* (hungry), *tukar* (change), *sayor* (vegetables), *ayer* (water), *bubor* (porridge), *tawar* (tasteless), *kasar* (rough), *bibir* (lip(s)), *langsir* (door or window curtain), etc, the letter **r** not very audible.

However, there are a few exceptions, such as *jujor* (honest, sincere), *takbor* (boast, boastful), *takdir* (God's decree), *lěbor* (destroyed, crushed, melted). In these words the **r**, although it appears at the end of them, is pronounced quite clearly.

Letters "ng"

When **n** meets **g** and they are followed by a vowel, then the three letters (**nga**, **ngi**, **ngu**, **ngo**, **nge**, or **ngě**) go together to produce a sound. The sound is the same as that produced by **ng** in the English language. So, the word *bunga* (flower) is pronounced 'bu-nga' and not 'bun-ga,' the word *wangi* (sweet-smelling), is pronounced 'wa-ngi' and not 'wan-gi', and the word *ungu* (purple) is pronounced 'u-ngu' and not 'un-gu'.

Letters "ny"

When **n** meets **y**, the **n** loses its original sound, and so does the **y**. Instead they combine together to produce a sound as in *tanya* (ask), *nyanyi* (sing),

pěnyu (tortoise), bunyi (sound), banyak (many, much), nyata (evident, clear), nyawa (life), etc.

Use of prefixes bĕr, mĕ, mĕm, mĕn, mĕng

These prefixes are used with verbs for different reasons.

(1) You can turn a verb into a verbal noun by attaching one of the prefixes to that verb.

Examples:—

Mĕnchuri itu ada-lah suatu pĕrbuatan kĕji.
(Stealing is a despicable act).

Bĕkĕrja ada-lah lĕbeh baik daripada bĕrdudok diam.
(Working is better than sitting idle).

(2) If any one of the prefixes is used in conjunction with the word *sĕdang* or *tĕngah* or *lagi*, it denotes present continuous tense, or past continuous or future continuous.

Examples:—

Dia **sĕdang** mĕmbacha buku.
(He is reading a book).

Dia **tĕngah** bĕrchakap, tiba2 dia tĕrbatok2.
(He was talking when suddenly he had a fit of cough).

(3) In a sentence where there is no object it is normal to use one of the prefixes with the verb.

Examples:—

Budak kĕchil ini pandai mĕnulis.

(This little boy (or girl) can write).

Budak2 itu pĕrgi bĕrmain di-tĕpi laut.

(The children went to play on the beach).

On the other hand, if there is an object, the normal practice is not to use a prefix with the verb.

Examples:—

Saya nak main bola.

(I want to play football).

Saya akan fikirkan pĕrmintaan awak.

(I shall consider your request).

Note:

The explanation given above is intended to serve as a guide and should not be taken as a hard-and-fast rule, because in certain cases and with certain verbs this rule is not adhered to. There are verbs like *makan* (eat), *minum* (drink), *tidor* (sleep), *baring* (lie down), *masuk* (enter), *kĕluar* (come or go out), which do not require prefixes.

Besides, the Malay language is so flexible that the construction of sentences and the usage of words by one man may differ slightly from those of another. For example, a man may say *saya ta' pandai bacha*, and another man may say *saya ta' pandai mēmbacha*. Similarly for (return home) you can say *balek ka-rumah* or *balek rumah*, and for (I am going to the market) you can say *saya na' pērgi ka-pasar* or *saya na' ka-pasar*.

Again, the simple question (Can you write?) Can be put in three ways in Malay: *Pandai-kah awak mēnulis?* *Awak pandai-kah mēnulis?*, and *Awak pandai mēnulis-kah?*.

Below is a guide as to which prefix should be used with which verb.

The prefix **mēm** is used with verbs whose spelling begins with the letter **b**.

Examples:—

basoh (wash)	— mēmbasoh
bēla (bring up, rear)	— mēmbēla
buat (do, make)	— mēmbuat
bēli (buy)	— mēmbēli
bilang (count)	— mēmbilang
buang (throw away)	— mēmbuang
baling (throw, hurl)	— mēmbaling
bungkus (wrap up)	— mēmbungkus

Examples of verbs whose spelling begins with **b** and which do not require prefixes:—

Bēlajar (learn), *baring* (lie down), *balek* (come or go back), *bangun* (get up), *bērdiri* (stand).

The prefix **mě** is used with verbs whose spelling begins with the letter **k** (**k** is replaced by **ng**), the letter **l**, the letter **p** (**p** is replaced by **m**), the letter **r**, the letter **s** (**s** is replaced by **ny**), and the letter **t** (**t** is replaced by **n**).

Examples:—

kachau (disturb)	— mēngachau
kējar (chase)	— mēngējar
lompat (jump)	— mēlompat
lukis (draw)	— mēlukis
pakai (wear, use)	— mēmakai
pukul (strike)	— mēmukul
rampas (snatch)	— mērampas
rompak (rob)	— mērompak
sapu (sweep)	— mēnyapu
susun (arrange)	— mēnyusun
tulis (write)	— mēnulis
tipu (cheat, deceive)	— mēnipu

There are verbs, whose spelling begins with any one of the above letters, which do not require any prefix.

Examples:—

pindah (remove, shift), *tērun* (jump down), *turun* (get down, descend), *naik* (come or go up), *pulang* (return), *tidor* (sleep).

And certain verbs, whose spelling begins with **l**, have the prefix **bēr** (instead of **mě**) used with them.

Examples:—

lari (run)	—	běrlari
ludah (spit)	—	běrludah

The prefix **běr** is used with verbs whose spelling begins with **j** and **g**.

Examples:—

jalan (walk, go)	—	běrjalan
janji (promise)	—	běrjanji
golek (roll, turn over)	—	běrgolek
gelek (sway the hips)	—	běргеlek

The prefix **měn** is used with verbs whose spelling begins with **ch**, **d** and **j**.

Examples:—

chari (look for)	—	měnchari
churi (steal)	—	měnchuri
děsak (urge, press for)	—	měnděsak
didek (educate)	—	měndidek
jual (sell)	—	měnjual
jahit (stitch, sew)	—	měnjahit
jalankan (drive, carry out)	—	měnjalankan

Exeption:—

Chuchi (wash), which becomes **měnyuchi**.

The prefix **měng** is used with verbs whose spelling begins with **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, **u**, **h**, **g**.

Examples:—

ajar (teach)	—	měngajar
ikat (tie)	—	měngikat
undi (vote)	—	měngundi
hisap (inhale)	—	měnghisap
hambat (chase, drive off)	—	měnghambat
gelek (run over)	—	měnggelek
golekkan (roll wheel, barrel etc)	—	měnggolekkan

Use of prefixes **pě**, **pēm**, **pěn**, **pěng**

Any one of these prefixes, when attached to a verb, will change that verb into a noun, that is, it becomes the doer of an act.

Examples:—

rompak (rob)	—	pěrompak (robber)
bunoh (kill)	—	pěmbunoh (killer)
churi (steal)	—	pěnchuri (thief)
hasut (incite)	—	pěnghasut (one who incites)

If any of these prefixes is attached to an adjective (this does not apply to all adjectives) then it describes the nature, characteristic or habit of a person, or animal or any other living thing).

Examples:—

diam (quiet)	—	pěndiam (person of few words)
běrseh (clear)	—	pěmběrseh (person of clean habits)

kotor (dirty)	— pëngotor (person of dirty habits)
takut (afraid)	— pënakut (coward, timid person)
malas (lazy)	— pëmalas (lazy person).

Changing verbs into nouns

Verbs can be changed into nouns by attaching the prefix **pëm**, **kë**, **për**, or **pën** in front and the suffix **an** at the end.

Examples:—

bëri (give)	— pëmbërian (gift)
bëli (buy)	— pëmbëlian (thing bought)
bunoh (kill)	— pëmbunohan (killing, murder)
buat (do, make)	— përbuatan (deed, thing made)
jadi (happen)	— këjadian (happening, occurrence)

Certain verbs, however, do not require prefixes to be changed into nouns.

Examples:—

bacha (read)	— bachaan (way of reading, reading material)
tulis (write)	— tulisan (writing)

tërmah (translate)	— tërmahan (translation)
balas (retaliate)	— balasan (retaliation)
makan (eat)	— makanan (food)
minum (drink)	— minuman (drink)
lukis (draw)	— lukisan (drawing)
ajar (teach)	— ajaran (thing taught)

Changing adjectives into nouns

Adjectives can be changed into nouns by attaching the prefix **kë** in front and adding the suffix **an** at the end.

Examples:—

aman (peaceful)	— këamanan (peace)
bagus (good)	— këbagusan (the good quality)
baik (good, kind)	— këbaikan (kindness)
bërseh (clean)	— këbërsehan (cleanliness)
chante (pretty)	— këchante (beauty)
jahat (naughty)	— Këjahatan (naughtiness)
sehat (healthy)	— kësehatan (health, good-health)
yakin (confident)	— këyakinan (confidence)
lëmah (weak)	— këlëmahan (weakness)

Certain adjectives, however, can be used as nouns without the use of prefixes and suffixes. They are adjectives like *jauh* (far), *dëkat* (near), *tinggi* (high, tall), *rëndah* (low), *panjang* (long), *pendek*

(short), *těrang* (bright), *gělap* (dark), *dalam* (deep), *chetek* (shallow), *puteh* (white), *hitam* (black), *chěpat* (quick, fast), *lambat* (late, slow), *běsar* (big), *kěchil* (small).

Examples of the use of such adjectives as nouns:—

Dalam-nya ayer di-sini mēnjadikan-nya mara-bahaya untuk kanak2 běrmāin.

(The depth of the water here makes it dangerous for children to wade in).

Těrang-nya lampu itu mēnyilaukan.

(The brightness of the lamp causes a glare).

Adjectives

Adjectives normally come after the nouns they describe.

Examples:—

Dia orang kuat = He is a strong man

Saya ada motokar
běsar = I have a big car

Saya suka minum
kopi panas = I like to drink hot coffee

Měreka orang
jahat = They are bad people

Positive

mahal
(costly)

bagus
(good)

Comparative

lěbeh mahal
(most costly).
lagi mahal
(more costly)

lěbeh bagus
(better)
lagi bagus
(better)

Superlative

yang mahal
sa-kali
(more costly)

yang bagus
sa-kali
(best)

Examples of Sentences:—

Kain ini lěbeh mahal daripada yang itu.
(This cloth is more costly than that one).

Rumah2 ini sěmua-nya běsar, tětapi rumah
dia yang běsar sa-kali.

(All these houses are big, but his house is the
biggest of all).

Mana lěbeh baik, mēmpunyai badan yang sehat
atau mēmpunyai wang yang banyak?

(Which is better, to have a healthy body or
to have a lot of money?)

Adverbs

Adverbs are normally created by repeating
adjectives.

Examples:—

kuat (strong) — kuat2 (strongly)
rajin (diligent) — rajin2 (diligently)

Examples of sentences:—

Kalau kita tolak kuat2 pokok ini akan roboh.
If we push strongly (hard), the tree will fall.

However, in the Malay language adjectives are often used as adverbs in their original form, and also the adverbs often come before the verbs.

Example:—

Kalau awak rajin bĕlajar, awak lĕkas pandai.
(If you learn diligently, you will soon be good at whatever you learn).

The adverbs do not, of course, always come before the verbs. In many instances they come after the verbs.

Examples:—

Chakap kuat (speak loudly)
Chakap bĕnar (speak truthfully)
Chakap takbor (speak boastfully).
Tidor nyĕnyak (sleep soundly).

The suffix “kan”

When the suffix **kan** is added to intransitive verbs or adjectives, these intransitive verbs or adjectives become transitive verbs.

Examples:—

Rumah ini bĕsar
(This house is big)
Bĕsar is adjective.

Saya tĕlah bĕsarkan rumah ini.
(I have enlarged this house).
Bĕsarkan is transitive verb.

Bilek ini bĕrseh.
(This room is clean).
Bĕrseh is adjective.

Tukang sapu bĕrsehkkan bilek ini.
(The sweeper cleans this room).
Bĕrsehkkan is transitive verb.

Dia tĕngah tidor.
(He is sleeping).
Tidor is intransitive verb.

Tidorkan dia.
(Put him to sleep).
Tidorkan is transitive verb.

Dia ta' boleh bangun.

(He cannot get up).

Bangun is intransitive verb.

Bangunkan dia.

(Help him up).

Bangunkan is transitive verb.

When the suffix **kan** is added to transitive verbs, it denotes doing something for somebody else, or doing something at somebody else's request or bidding. You also use **kan** when you want somebody else to do something for you.

Examples:—

Saya bēlikan anak saya sa-batang kalam.
(I bought a pen for my son).

Tolong bukakan tingkap.
(Please open the window (for me)).

These are, however, certain verbs with which the suffix **kan** is used, which are not covered by the above rule.

Some of them lose their original meaning when the suffix **kan** is used with them.

They are verbs like *urus* (manage), *lētak* (put, place), *padam* (switch off), *fikir* (think, consider),

pinjam (borrow), *tinggal* (leave), *hilang* (lose), *balek* (come or go back, return), *palang* (come or go back, return), *kunchi* (lock).

Examples of their usage:—

Saya sēndiri uruskan pēniagaan saya.
(I myself manage (or run) my business).

Awak boleh lētakkan basikal awak di-sini.
(You may place your bicycle here).

Sudah-kah awak padamkan lampu?
(Have you switched off (put off) the light?).

Kērana jam saya rusak saya tinggalkan di-rumah.
(Because my watch is not working, I left it at home).

Saya fikir saya boleh kalahkan dia.
(I think I can beat him).

Saya akan fikirkan pērmintaan awak.
(I shall consider your request).

Boleh saya pinjam buku awak?
(May I borrow your book?).

Dia pinjamkan saya buku-nya.

(He lent me his book).

Kasut anak saya sudah hilang.

(My child's shoes are lost).

Anak saya hilangkan kasut-nya.

(My child lost his shoes).

Pětang ini saya ta' balek ka-pějabat.

(This afternoon I am not coming back to office).

Saya sudah balekkan buku dia.

(I have returned his book).

[Pulang has the same meaning as balek].

Pintu itu ta' bėrkunchi.

(The door is not locked).

Saya kunchikan dia di-dalam bilek.

(I locked him up in the room).

The suffix "lah"

The suffix *lah*, when used with a verb, helps to show the feelings of the person who utters it.

Take the verb *pergi*, for instance. With the suffix it becomes *pergi-lah*. If it is uttered in a brusque manner, it shows that the speaker is annoyed or fed up, and it means *scream* or *off with you*.

If it is uttered in a gentle tone and the *lah* is allowed to drag, then it shows that the speaker is requesting, or pleading with, the person addressed, to go.

If the tone is neither angry nor gentle and the word is uttered in a matter-of-fact manner, then it shows that either the speaker is urging the person addressed to go or is giving him permission to go.

If the suffix is attached to noun, it give emphasis to that noun.

Examples:—

Awak-lah yang bėrtanggung-jawab.

(It is you who are responsible).

Kalau kita rajin, kita-lah yang akan bėrunting.

(If we are hard-working we will profit).

The Suffix "kah"

The suffix *kah* is used to denote a question.

Examples:—

Siapa-kah orang itu?

(Who is that man (or woman))?

Ada-kah awak kěnal dia?
(Do you know him?).

Note:

In the spoken language the suffix *kah* is often left out. The tone in which a person speaks will tell wheather he is telling something or asking a question. In the written language, too, the suffix is not always used as the question mark is sufficient to indicate a question.

Numerical co-efficients

Biji, *butir*, *bilah*, *buah*, *batang*, *běntok*, *ekor*, *hělai*, *kěping*, *laras*, *pasang*, *potong*, *utas*, *pintu*, *patah*, are numerical co-efficients.

When one speaks of eggs and fruits, one says *biji* or *butir*.

Examples:—

Saya běli lima biji (lima butir) tělör.
(I bought five eggs).

Sa-biji (sa-butir) kělapa bėrharga dua puloh sen.
(One coconut cost twenty cents).

Biji is also used when speaking about small objects such as marbles, balls, stones, and fruit seeds. Also when speaking of things like cups, glasses and bottles.

Bilah is used when speaking of knives, parangs and such-like things.

Buah is used when speaking of houses, ships, planes, vehicles, tables, chairs, books, cupboards, almeirahs, show-cases, gramophones radios, songs.

Batang is used when speaking of pens, pencils, rulers, sticks, poles, iron rods and other similar objects. Also when speaking of roads, rivers and canals.

Běntok is used when referring to rings (for the finger).

Ekor is used when speaking of animals, birds, fish, insects.

Hělai is used when speaking of articles of clothing, cloth, bed sheets, pillow cases and such-like things; also of mats and rugs and leaves.

Kěping is used when speaking of land, paper (for which *hělai* is sometimes used), slices of bread, boards, stone slabs, pieces of metal or metal sheets, gramophone records.

Laras is used when speaking of weapons like rifles, pistols, machine-guns, etc, but not hand-

grenades, shells or other ammunition, for which *butir* is used.

Pasang is used to indicate *pair*.

Note:

If two things are joined together like trousers, spectacles, etc, they are not regarded as a pair but as one.

Potong is used when speaking of pieces of cake or fruit.

Utas is used when speaking of chains, etc, worn round the neck; also when referring to thread and cord.

Pintu refers to houses that are in a row, like shop-houses, for instance.

Patah refers to words.

Sangat, sa-kali, etc.

In the sentences below, *sa-kali*, *sunggoh*, *betul* and *bĕnar* have the same meaning, *very*.

Rumah ini sangat chantek.
(This house is very beautiful).

Orang itu gĕmok sa-kali.
(That man is very fat).

Budak ini pandai sunggoh.
(This boy is very clever).

Kĕreta ini bĕsar bĕtul.
(This car is very big).

Budak itu nakal bĕnar.
(That boy is very naughty).

The word *sangat*, however, may be made to convey the meaning *too* (that is, too big, too costly, etc) if it comes after the adjective.

Examples:—

Kopi ini panas sangat na' di-minum.
(This coffee is too hot to drink).

Pĕkĕrjaan ini bĕrat sangat bagi saya.
(This job is too heavy for me).

The words *tĕrlalu* and *tĕrlampau* also have the meaning *too*.

Examples:—

Kĕrtas ini tĕrlalu tipis.
(This paper is too thin).

Kasut ini tĕrlampau kĕchil.
(These shoes are too small).

Use of prefix "bër" to mean have, use, wear

The prefix bër may be used to mean have, use, wear.

Examples:—

Dia bërpaakaian chantek.
(She is wearing beautiful dress).

Dia bërbedak bërchelak.
(She is using make-up).

Rumah saya bërtiang batu.
(My house has concrete pillars).

Měreka bërpengětahuan dan bërpengalaman.
(They have knowledge and experience).

Kalau na' jalan jauh, baik-lah bërķereta.
(If you want to go long distances you had better use a car).

Use of prefix "tër"

The prefix tër is used with verbs to denote "by accident."

Examples:—

Budak ini tერთelan biji rambutan.
(This boy swallowed a rambutan seed by accident).

Sědang dia bერთlari, dia tერთlanggar sa-orang lain.
(While he was running, he accidentally knocked against another person).

Bola yang di-tědang itu tერთķena sa-orang yang sědang lalu di-situ.
(The ball that he kicked accidentally hit somebody who was passing by).

When one says *tidak tერთ*..... or *ta' tერთ*..... (e.g. *ta' tერთběli*), one means that one cannot, is unable, or cannot afford to.....

Examples:—

Batu ini sangat bერთat, saya ta' tერთangkat.
(This stone is so heavy that I cannot lift it).

Motorkar ini mahal bერთar, saya ta' tერთběli.
(This car is so expensive that I cannot afford to buy it).

Vowels with a nasal sound

If an appostrophy is placed before any vowel, then that vowel has a nasal sound, as in *ma'ana* (meaning), *ra'ayat* (people of a country), *shari'ah* (muslim law).

“A d a”

Ada means have, had, has, or am, is, was, are, were.

Examples:—

Saya ada dua orang anak.
(I have two children).

Dulu saya ada motorkar tětapi sěkarang sudah jual.
(I had a car but I have sold it).

Kami ada di-sini.
(We are here).

Bila saya pěrgi ka-rumah-nya, dia ta' ada di-rumah.
(When I went to his house he was not at home).

Note:

Ada měmpunyai or *měmpunyai* (which word is in itself sufficient and is more often used) is used to denote *own* or *possess*.

Examples:—

Saya měmpunyai (or ada měmpunyai) sa-buah rumah batu.
(I own a brick house).

Note:

In Malay *měmpunyai* or *ada měmpunyai* is sometimes used in cases where *have* is used in English.

Examples:—

Saya ada měmpunyai sa-orang istěri dan lima orang anak.
(I have a wife and five children).

Kalau kita ta' měmpunyai wang, kita ta' boleh běli apa2.
(If we have no money we cannot buy anything).

“N y a”

Nya means he, she, it, him, her, his, its.

Examples:—

“Mari sini” kata-nya.
(“Come here” he said).

Kata-nya dia kěna lotěri.
(It is said that he has won a prize in a lottery).

Pěřempuan itu kata suami-nya tělah měnchě-
raikan-nya.

(The woman says that her husband has
divorced her).

Dia sayang anak-nya.
(He loves his child).

Saya tělah ma'alumkan kapada-nya.
(I have informed him).

Kuching itu jilat bulu-nya.
(The cat licks its fur).

Nya can also be interpreted as **the**.

Examples:—

Apa-kah guna-nya běrsungut?
(What is the use of grumbling?)

Chěrita-nya sangat měnarek hati.
(The story is very interesting).

Nya is also used in other senses.

Examples:—

Mithal-nya.
(For example).

Sa-kurang2-nya.
(At least).

Konon-nya kita orang kaya-lah.
(Let's pretend that we are rich people).

Konon-nya ada sa-orang raja.....
(According to the story (legend), there was
a king.....).

Sěbab, kěrana

Sěbab means because, because of, reason.

Examples:—

Saya suka pada-nya sěbab dia baik.
(I like him because he is a good man).

Dia orang baik. Itu-lah sěbab-nya saya suka
pada-nya.
(He is a good man. That is the reason why
I like him).

Sěbab dia saya dapat susah.
(Because of him I got into trouble).

Kěrana means because, because of, for.

Examples:—

Měreka di-pandang rěndah kěrana měreka miskin.

(They are looked down upon because they are poor).

Kěrana miskin měreka ta' dapat hidup sampurna.

(Because of poverty they cannot live in comfort).

Saya buat ini kěrana awak.
(I am doing this for you).

Note:

Untok has the same meaning as *kěrana* in the sense *for*. In fact *untok* is more often used, because in certain cases *untok* can be used while *kěrana* cannot.

Below is one of such cases:—

Ini untok awak.
(This is for you).

Oleh sěbab and *oleh kěrana* has the same meaning as *sěbab* and *kěrana* in the sense *because*.

B u a t

Buat may mean “do”, “make”, or “as for me” (as far as I am concerned).

Examples:—

Apa awak buat?
(What are you doing?)

Siapa buat kueh ini?
(Who made this cake?).

Buat saya itu ta' jadi hal.
(As far as I am concerned, it is of no consequence).

Pěrbuatan means “act”, “deed”, also “the thing made”. *Buat2* means ‘pretend’.

D i -

The prefix **di** is used with verbs to denote objective form.

Examples:—

Bola itu di-těndang kuat2.
(The ball was kicked hard).

Apabila saya marah dia, saya di-tumbok-nya.
(When I scolded him, I was punched (by him)).

K ě n a

Kĕna has the same meaning as *di*.

Examples:—

Dia *kĕna* rompak.
(He was robbed).

Mĕreka *kĕna* hukum.
(They were punished).

Kĕna has other meanings also. If, for instance, a stone hits or touches you, you say *batu itu kĕna saya*. If it misses, you say *ta' kĕna*.

If you win a prize in a lottery, you say *kĕna loteri*.

If somebody does something and his action is considered appropriate, you say *tindakan-nya kĕna pada tĕmpat-nya*. If it is a remark, you say *kata2-nya kĕna pada tĕmpat-nya*.

Kĕnakan means 'to fool', 'to put one over somebody'.

Bĕrkĕnaan dĕngan means "in connection with".
Mĕngĕnai means "in relation to" or "concern".
Tidak kĕna mĕngĕna dĕngan means "having nothing to do with" or "not related to".

Bila, Apabila

Both *bila* and *apabila* mean *when* but *bila* can be used when one asks questions of time, whereas *apabila* cannot.

Examples:—

Bila-kah awak tiba?
(When did you arrive?).

Bila saya datang, dia sudah pĕrgi.
(When I came, he had already gone).

In the first sentence *apabila* cannot be used in place of *bila*, but in the second sentence it can.

Sĕdang, tĕngah, lagi

Any one of these words can be used to indicate present, past or future continuous.

Examples:—

Jangan kachau dia. Dia sědang běkěerja.
(Don't bother him. He is working).

Bila saya pěrgi ka-rumah-nya, dia těngah makan nasi.

(When I went to his house he was having his meal).

Sěkarang dia lagi makan.
(He is having his meal now).

Sědang also means *just right*.

Example:—

Rumah ini sědang běsar-nya untuk kěluarga saya.

(This house is the right size for my family).

Batu bata ini sědang banyak-nya untuk měmbina sa-buah rumah.

(These bricks are the right quantity for building a house).

Těngah also means middle or centre.

Example:—

Di-těngah kampong ada sa-buah sěkolah.
(In the centre of the village there is a school).

Lagi also means *more, again*.

Examples:—

Datang-lah lagi.

(Come again).

Na' teh lagi?

(Want some more tea?).

Dari, daripada

Both words mean *from*. But *dari* normally applies to places while *daripada* applies to people and other living things.

Examples:—

Surat ini dari Kuala Lumpur.
(This letter is from Kuala Lumpur).

Surat ini daripada bapa saya.
(This letter is from my father).

Daripada can also mean of.

Example:—

Satu daripada mēreka ia-lah sahabat saya.
(One of them is my friend).

It also can mean *than*.

Example:—

Lěbeh baik bēniaga daripada makan gaji.
(It is better to do business than to work for a salary).

Ka, kapada

Both words mean *to*. But *ka* is used in reference to places and *kapada* in reference to people.

Examples:—

Saya ingin na' pērgi ka-Indonesia.
(I long to go to Indonesia).

Jangan bēri wang kapada ahli2 kongsi gēlap.
(Don't give money to members of secret society).

Ini, itu

It is more grammatical to use *ini* (this) or *itu* (that) after the noun, although it is not entirely

wrong to place it before the noun. So, the Malay version of *that man* is *orang itu*, and the Malay version of *this office* is *pējabat ini*.

Itu also means *the*, but it is placed after the subject or object. So, *the man* is translated as *orang itu*.

Punya

Although *punya* must be used to denote mine, yours, ours, etc, for instance *Ini saya punya* (this is mine), it is very seldom used to denote my, you, our, etc.

Instead of saying *saya punya wang* one says *wang saya*. The former is not entirely wrong, but the latter is more grammatical.

Tělah, sudah

Tělah is used to indicate past tense, although it is quite often left out of a sentence.

Example:

Pěrsěkutuan Tanah Mělayu tělah mēnchapai kēměrdekaan dalam tahun 1957.

(The Federation of Malaya attained independence in 1957).

But if the word *pun* is used after *tělah*, then it means *has already* or *have already*, or *had already*.

Example:—

Saya *tělah* pun *měngadu* kapada bapa-nya.
(I have already complained to his father).

Sudah means have, has, had.

Examples:—

Saya sudah makan.
(I have had my food).

Sudah-kah awak ma'alumkan kapada-nya?
(Have you informed him?).

Sudah pun has the same meaning as *tělah pun*.

P a d a

Pada may mean of, to, at, in.

Examples:—

Dia suka pada saya.
(He is fond of me).

Dia *lěkat* pada saya.
(He is attached to me).

Pada masa itu.
(At that time).

Pada mula-nya.
(At first).

Pada *fikiran* saya.
(In my opinion).

Di, děkat

Di means at. *Děkat* normally means *near* but is sometimes used to mean *at*.

Examples:—

Di-bělakang (or *děkat* *bělakang*) rumah saya
ada banyak pokok buah²an.
(At the back of my house there are many fruit
trees).

Saya tinggal di-(or *děkat*) Geylang.
(I live at Geylang).

Note:

In the written language *di* is always used to mean *at*.

For *near something* one says *děkat děngan*.

Example:—

Rumah saya *děkat děngan* sěkolah.
(My house is near a school).

Aku, ěngkau, etc.

Aku (meaning I or me) and *ěngkau* (you) are terms quite commonly used by members of the same

family, particularly brothers and sisters and cousins, and by young people of about the same age, who are good friends, when talking amongst themselves. They are also quite commonly used by elderly people when talking to young people if they are well-known to them.

It is not polite to use these terms when talking to one elder or to elderly people or to strangers or to people to whom respect is due.

Short of *aku* is *ku*, and of *engkau* is *kau*. But *ku* is used only in the objective form, while *kau* is used both in the objective and subjective forms. Plural of *aku* is *kita orang*, and plural *engkau* is *engkau orang*.

Dia means he, she, it, him, her. This term is used when referring to anybody whether courtesy is intended or not.

I a

Dia orang is the plural of *dia*. It is practically never used in the written language.

M ě r e k a

Měreka has the same meaning as *dia orang*. It is more polite than *dia orang* and is more often used in the written language than in the spoken.

Saya, awak

Saya (I or me) and *awak* (you, singular or plural) are terms most commonly used by Malays. It is quite polite to use these terms.

Tuan, puan

Tuan (you, for male) and *puan* (you, for female) are terms used by a person when addressing a man or woman who holds a very high position in life or to whom great respect is due. They are always used in the written language and in speeches. The opposite of *tuan* and *puan* is *saya*, the same as the opposite of *awak*. The plural of *tuan* is *tuan2* and the plural of *puan* is *puan2*.

K a m i

Kami means *we* but it does not include those whom we are addressing. If a man in a group wants to refer to the people in his group, there he uses the term *kami*.

K a m u

Kamu (you, singular or plural) is a term normally used by sovereigns to their subjects or by governments to the common people.

K i t a

Kita means *we* (all of us). It is used universally.

P a t e k

Patek means *I* or *me*. It is used by a person when speaking to members of royalty.

B e t a

Beta means *I* or *me* and is used by a sovereign.

I a - l a h

Ia-lah means am, is, are, was, were.

Examples:—

Yang saya suka sa-kali ia-lah bėrkelah di-tėpi pantai.

(What I like best is a picnic by the sea).

Sėbab-nya saya ta' bėrkawan dėngan dia ia-lah dia sangat sombong.

(The reason why I do not associate with him is that he is very cocky).

However, in short sentences especially where these is only one verb — *ia-lah* — the verb is often left out.

Examples:—

Nama saya Ahmad.

(My name is Ahmad).

Orang tua itu bapa saya.

(That old man is my father).

A d a - l a h

Ada-lah also means am, is, are, was, were. But it is used in limited cases only, and it is seldom used in the spoken language.

Example:—

Kamu ada-lah di-maalumkan bahawa.....

(You are informed that.....).

Note:

Even in the above sentence the verb *ada-lah* can be left out.

S a t u , s u a t u , s a - s u a t u

Satu and *suatu* have the same meaning *a* or *one*, but *suatu* is not used for counting.

Also, *suatu* is used in everyday conversation while *suatu* is used in the written language, particularly in story books.

Sa-suatu means *any*.

Examples:—

Saya ada satu ringgit.
(I have a (one) dollar).

Pada suatu hari sa-orang anak raja pergi mēmburu.

(One day a prince went hunting).

Sa-suatu perbuatan yang hendak di-lakukan hendak-lah di-fikir baik² terlebih dahulu.

(Anything that one wants to do must first be considered carefully).

Tidak, tiada

Tidak and *tiada* have the same meaning, am not, is not, are not, was not, were not, do not, does not, did not.

But *tidak* also means *no* and *no* while *tiada* does not.

On the other hand, *tiada* also means *do not have, does not have, did not have*, while *tidak* does not.

Examples of sentences where both can be used:—

Saya tidak (or *tiada*) berkata apa².
(I did not say anything).

Saya tidak (or *tiada*) di-bēritahu fasal perkara ini.

(I was not told about this matter).

Examples of sentences where *tidak* only can be used:—

Awak hendak pergi atau tidak?
(Do you want to go or not).

Tidak, tidak sa-kali²!
(No, never!).

Example of sentences where *tiada* only can be used:—

Saya tiada wang.
(I have no money).

Ta', ta' ada

Ta' can replace *tidak* in all cases. It is more popularly used in the spoken language.

Ta'ada can replace *tidak* in cases where it means *do not have, does not have* or *did not have*.

Ta'ada is more popularly use in the spoken language while *tiada* is more popularly used in the written.

USAGE OF WORDS

Baik (good)

Sahabat saya orang baik.
(My friend is a good man).

Kita mēsti chuba mēmpērbaiki kēdudukan kita.
(We must try to improve our position).

Mēreka sēdang mēmpērbaiki rumah mēreka.
(They are repairing their house).

Kēbaikan-nya di-kētahui oleh sakalian orang.
(His kindness is known to all).

Lukisan ini yang tērbaik sa-kali.
(This painting is the best).

Baik-lah.
(All right).

Baik².
(Be careful, carefully).

Jalan (walk, go)

Kēreta ini sudah rosak, ta' boleh jalan.
(This car is out of order, it cannot go).

Sakalian pēgawai² hēndak-lah jalankan tugas mēreka.
(All officers must carry out their duties).

Saya ta' pandai jalankan kēreta.
(I cannot drive a vehicle (car)).

Kērajaan tēlah pun mēlaksanakan bēbērapa ran-changan.
(The government has already implemented a number of plans).

Pērjalanan-nya sangat mērbahaya.
(The journey is a very dangerous one).

Pērjalanan sēkolah ini sangat mēmuaskan.
(The progress of this school is very satisfactory).

Pēnoh (full)

Isikan tangki ini pēnoh² (or sampai pēnoh).
(Fill the tank to the brim).

Sěbab sakit saya ta' dapat pěnohi janji saya.
(Because of illness I was unable to fulfil my promise).

Pěrmintaan yang tidak munasabah sa-macham itu
těntu-lah ta' dapat di-pěnohi.
(Such an unreasonable request certainly cannot be granted).

Dudok (sit)

Saya tělah měndudoki rumah ini sa-lama lima tahun.

(I have occupied this house for five years).

Kampong itu dudok-nya di-těpi sungai.
(The village is situated beside a river).

Kědudokan kita sěkarang lěbeh baik daripada dahulu.

(Our position now is better than it was before).

Dalam (deep)

Pěrigi ini chetek sangat. Městi di-dalamkan.
(This well is too shallow. It should be deepened).

Kalau bělajar bahasa Mělayu, hěndak-lah bělajar sa-chara měndalam.
(If you learn Malay, you must learn it extensively).

Saya akan měndalami pěrkara itu.
(I shall go to the matter deeply).

Diam (quiet)

Diamkan budak itu.
(Quieten the child).

Saya tělah lama měndiami těmpat ini.
(I have lived at this place for a long time).

Ini-lah těmpat kědiaman saya.
(This is the place where I live).

Měndiamkan diri.
(To do nothing).

Ada orang yang suka běrchěloteh, ada pula orang yang pěndiam.
(There are talkative people, and there are also people of few words).

Biar (let)

Biarkan dia.
(Leave him alone).

Biar-lah saya sěndiri měmbuat-nya.
(Let me do it myself).

Kěbun-nya těrbiar saja.
(His garden is neglected).

Pěrkara ini ta' boleh di-biarkan bagitu saja.
(This matter cannot be ignored).

Kěnapa awak biarkan měreka rosakkan barang
awak?
(Why do you let them damage your property).

Sěnang (happy, easy)

Měreka orang sěnang.
(They are well-to-do people).

Kěrana měreka ada wang měreka sěnang hati.
(Because they have money they are happy).

Sěkarang saya ta' sěnang.
(I am not free now).

Pěrkara ini ta' měnyěnangkan.
(This matter has given cause for worry).

Kěerja ini bukan-nya sěnang).
(This is not an easy job).

Kěsěnangan.
(Happiness).

Sěnang² datang-lah.
(Call over sometime, will you?).

Balek (return)

Dari pějabat saya těrus balek ka-rumah.
(I went straight home from office).

Saya sudah balekkan buku kapada yang punya.
(I have returned the book to the owner).

Sa-sudah dia jalan běběrapa langkah, dia pun patah
balek.
(After he had walked a few paces he retraced his
steps).

Motorkar itu langgar pokok kěmudian těr balek.
(The car ran into a tree and then overturned).

Sambil běrfikir dia jalan pěrgi balek.
(While thinking he walked to and fro).

Pulang (return)

Pulang has the same meaning as *balek* in certain
respect. It can be used in the first two examples

given of the use of *balek*. And while *těrbalek* means *overturn*, *těrpulang* means *up to* in the sense *up to him*, or her, or it".

Example:—

Těrpulang kapada dia untok mēmutusan-nya.
(It is up to him to decide).

Makan (eat)

Běrek motorkar ini ta' makan.
(This car's brake is not effective).

Motorkar bėsar kuat makan minyak.
(A big car consumes a lot of petrol).

Ayer kėras boleh makan kain.
(Acid can destroy (eat through) cloth).

Dia ada pakai tangkal. Pisau ta' boleh makan dia.
(He is wearing a charm. A knife has no effect on him).

Tayar ini makan sa-bělah.
(This tyre is worn out on one side).

Kalau bėradu kuat, saya fikir saya boleh makan dia.
(If it's trial of strength, I think I can beat him).

Bukan makan minum saja yang pěrlu. Barang² lain pun pěrlu juga.
(Not only food and drink are necessary. Other things are necessary too).

Kita pěrlukan wang untok mēmběli makanan.
(We need money to buy food with).

Nanti (wait)

Nanti, jangan pěrgi dulu.
(Wait, don't go yet).

Nanti dulu.
(Wait, hold on, not so fast).

Awak na' pěrgi sėkarang-kah atau nanti?
(Are you going now or later).

Nanti saya na' pěrgi tengok wayang gambar.
(I am going to the pictures (later on, not now)).

Dia di-nanti² tapi ta' datang.
(He was expected to come but didn't come).

Nanti! Saya akan adukan awak kapada tuan awak.
(You just wait! I'll report you to your boss).

Bila awak pulang nanti, sampaikan salam saya kepada isteri awak.

(When you go home (later, in due course), please give my regards to your wife).

Dahulu (first, formerly)

Dahulu saya bekerja di-pejabat lain.
(Formerly, I was working in another office).

Awak pergi dahulu, saya pergi kemudian.
(You go first, I'll go later).

Awak jalan dahulu, saya ikut belakangan.
(You walk ahead, I'll follow behind).

Yang dahulu di-dahulukan, yang kemudian di-kemudiankan.
(First come, first served).

Ini mendahului itu. Itu mengikuti ini.
(This precedes that. That follows this).

Di-dahului dengan ucapan terima kasih.
(I begin (my letter, speech) with an expression of thanks.....).

Short of *dahulu* is *dulu*.

Jadi (become, happen)

Dia sudah jadi kaya.
(He has become rich).

Apa sudah jadi?
(What has happened?).

Saya fikir na' pergi ka-Kuala Lumpur.
Tetapi kerana ta' cukup wang saya ta' jadi pergi.
(I thought of going to Kuala Lumpur. But because of insufficient funds I didn't go).

Jadi-lah.
(That will do).

Ini ta' boleh jadi.
(This won't do (something must be done about it)).

Sa-makin di-marah sa-makin jadi.
(The more you scold him the (naughtier) he become).

Pertemporan sedang berjadi-jadi.
(The battle is raging).

Buku ini boleh di-jadikan panduan.
(This book can be made use of (can serve) as a guide).

Ini ada-lah suatu kejadian yang luar biasa.
(This is an unusual occurrence).

Susah (unhappy, difficult).

Saya rasa susah hati.
(I feel unhappy).

Dia sëlalu mēnyusahkan saya.
(He often gives me trouble).

Itu-lah yang saya susahkan.
(That's what I am worried about).

Kalau awak suka mēnchamponi hal orang lain,
awak akan mēndapat kēsusahan (or **dapat susah**).
(If you are fond of interfering in other people's
affairs, you will get into trouble).

SENTENCES AND TRANSLATIONS

1. Dulu Singapura ia-lah suatu tanah jajahan, tē tapi sēkarang ia tēlah mēnjadi sabuah nēgara.

Formerly Singapore was a colony but now it has become a state.

2. Nēgara Singapura tēlah di-bēri taraf bērkērajaan sēndiri dalam tahun 1959.

The State of Singapore was given the status of a self-governing country in 1959.

3. Sēkarang Singapura sēdang bērjalan di-bawah pērlēmbagaan baru.

Now Singapore is marching along under the new constitution.

4. Hal ehwal Nēgara ini di-uruskan oleh Dewan Pērhimpunan Undangan.

The affairs of the State are managed by the Legislative Assembly.

5. Dewan Pērhimpunan Undangan ini ada mēmpunyai 51 (lima puloh satu) orang ahli.

The Legislative Assembly has 51 members.

6. Di-antara 51 orang ahli ini ēmpat puloh tiga orang dudok di-sabēlah pihak kērajaan dan lapan orang dudok di-sabēlah pihak pēmbangkang.

Of the 51 members 43 are on the government side and 8 are on the opposition side.

7. Pērbahathan² di-dalam Dewan Pērhimpunan di-jalankan dalam ēmpat bahasa, ia-itu Mēlayu, Mandarin, Tamil dan Inggēris.

Debates in the Assembly are conducted in four languages, that is, Malay, Mandarin, Tamil and English.

8. Jurubahasa² ada di-sēdiakan untok mēntē-jēmah uchapan² ahli² Dewan Pērhimpunan itu.

Interpreters are provided to interpret the speeches of the members of the Assembly.

9. Kita ada mēmpunyai sa-orang Pērdana Mēntēri, sa-orang Timbalan Pērdana Mēntēri dan tujuh orang Mēntēri.

We have a Prime Minister, a Deputy Prime Minister and seven Ministers.

10. Tujuh orang Mēntēri ini ia-lah Mēntēri Pēmbangunan Nēgara, Mēntēri Hal Ehwal Dalam Nēgēri, Mēntēri Kēwangan, Mēntēri Kēbudayaan, Mēntēri Pēlajaran, Mēntēri Buroh dan Undang² dan Mēntēri Kēsehatan.

The seven Ministers are the Minister for National Development, the Minister for Home Affairs, the Minister for Finance, the Minister for Culture, the Minister for Education, the Minister for Labour and Law and the Minister for Health.

11. Bahasa Mēlayu tēlah di-tērima sa-bagai bahasa kēbangsaan bagi Nēgara Singapura.

Malay has been accepted as the National language of the State of Singapore.

12. Kēlas² bahasa Mēlayu tēlah di-buka di-bēbērapa banyak tēmpat dan bērpuloh² ribu orang sēdang bēlajar bahasa Mēlayu dēngan tēkun-nya.

Malay language classes have been opened at many places and tens of thousands of people are seriously learning Malay.

13. Ada-lah mēnjadi tujuan kērajaan dan ra'ayat untok mēmbēntok kēbudayaan kēbang-

saan dari antara bērbagai² kēbudayaan yang ada sēkarang ini.

It is the object of the government and the people to create a national culture out of the various cultures that exist today.

14. Kērajaan bērpēndapat bahawa tarian², gambar² dan chērita² luchah ta' dapat tiada akan mērosakkan ekhlak pēmuda² dan pēmudi² kita.

The government considers that obscene dances, pictures and stories will inevitably destroy the morals of our youths.

15. Tidak shak lagi bahawa ra'ayat sokong sa-pēnoh²-nya sēgala langkah² yang tēlah di-ambil oleh kērajaan untok mēnyēlamatkan ekhlak pēmuda² dan pēmudi² kita.

There is no doubt that the people fully support all the measures that have been taken by the government to safeguard the morals of our youths.

16. Baru² ini suatu rombongan kēbudayaan dari Indonesia tēlah datang mēngunjongi Singapura.

Recently a cultural mission from Indonesia came on a visit to Singapore.

17. Rombongan kēbudayaan itu tēlah di-sambut dēngan mēriah-nya.

The cultural mission was given a grand welcome.

18. Rombongan Kěbudayaan Indonesia itu telah mēnunjokkan bēbērapa tarian² yang sangat mēnarek hati dan mēnggēmbira-kan.

The Indonesian Cultural Mission gave an exhibition of a number of dances that were very interesting and enjoyable.

19. Pēmbinaan suatu tēmpat pērangan di-Nicoll Highway tēlah siap bēbērapa hari dahulu.

The work of building a promenade at Nicoll Highway was completed a few days ago.

20. Pēkērjaan mēmbina tēmpat pērangan itu tēlah di-sēlenggarakan oleh Kēmēntērian Pēmbangunan Nēgara.

The work of building the promenade was carried out by the Ministry for National Development.

21. Pēkērjaan itu tēlah mēngambil masa yang sengkāt kērana bēribu² orang tēlah mēnyumbangkan tēnaga mēreka dēngan bēkērja sabagai anggota² pasokan pēkērja² sukarela.

The work took a short time because thousands of people gave a helping hand by working as members of a volunteer corp.

22. Aneka Ragam Ra'ayat ia-lah suatu pērtunjukan pēntas di-dalam mana orang² dari bērbagai² bangsa ada mēngambil bahagian.

Aneka Ragam Ra'ayat is a stage show in which people of various races take part.

23. Di-mana saja Aneka Ragam Ra'ayat diadakan, sudah tēntu tēmpat itu mēnjadi tumpuan bēribu² orang.

Whenever the Aneka Ragam Ra'ayat is held, the place is certain to be crowded with thousands of people.

24. Ada-nya orang² yang bagitu ramai di-situ untok mēnyaksikan Aneka Ragam Ra'ayat mēnunjokkan bahawa Aneka Ragam Ra'ayat ada-lah sangat di-sukai ramai.

The fact that such a lot of people are there to witness the Aneka Ragam Ra'ayat is an indication of its popularity.

25. Singapura ia-lah tēmpat pērhentian bagi kapal² dagangan dari nēgēri² di-sēluroh dunia ini.

Singapore is a port of call for merchant ships from countries all over the world.

26. Sunggoh pun Singapura hanya sa-buah pulau yang kēchil, tētapī ia sangat tērkēnal kapada sēmuā nēgēri² yang bēsar di-dunia ini.

Although Singapore is only a small island, it is well-known to all the big countries of the world.

27. Pēndudok² Singapura tērdiri dari bērbagai² bangsa.

The population of Singapore consists of people of various races.

28. Sunggoh pun mēreka mēmpunyai ugama
dan 'adat² yang bērlainan, mēreka hidup bēr-
sama sa-chara aman dan damai.

Although they have different religions and
customs, they live together peacefully.

